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WILMINGTON POST

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THE CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILL MEET IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1880, FOR THE PURPOSE OF NOMINATING TWO ELECTORS AT LARGE, AND STATE OFFICERS, BY ORDER OF STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Late General News.

It is stated that W. H. Vanderbilt is the owner of \$51,000,000 of government four per cent. bonds, and that if he sells all his Central stock he will own \$100,000,000, or one hundredth of all which are in existence.

It is too much to believe that Whitaker, the colored Cadet, cut off his own ears, tied himself hand and foot, and transformed himself into a condition of artificial insensibility and unconsciousness. The supposition is as improbable as anything that can be conceived of.

During the first twenty-five years of existence—from 1817 to 1872—the United States Life Saving Service rescued 4,693 persons, or an average of 224 for each year. Since its re-organization in the fall of 1871 the number rescued has been on an average of 892 a year or 892 in all. In the year ending with June 30 last, 2,019 persons were saved, which shows that the service is making steady progress in efficiency. The value of the vessels that received the assistance of the service was \$1,222,256, and of their cargoes, \$35,610, making a total of \$1,257,866. Of this amount one half or \$1,147,000 was saved. Nearly two thirds or \$1,041,256 was imperiled on the Atlantic coast and almost one half of the remainder on the Pacific. Compared with the amount of good it does, the life saving service is probably the cheapest of all government services, the total amount expended during the year being \$363,577, of which \$322,526 was for salaries of officers and crews and the remainder for apparatus, furniture, station buildings, fuel for stations, &c.

Services in commemoration of the death of Abraham Lincoln were held at Springfield, Illinois, on the 13th of this month, the anniversary of the great martyr's assassination.

Uncle Sammy Tilden still sticks and doesn't give up the ship. Sam Randall who has a close intimacy with the Sage of Gramercy Park, and can speak by authority, says that Mr. Tilden has no thought of withdrawing.

An area of more than fifty miles in length and ten miles in width has been burned over in New Jersey. Much game and some cattle have been destroyed, and the smoke is suffocating.

The Greensboro people and other gentlemen held a meeting last week for purpose of making plans for the centennial of the battle of Guilford Court House. Gen. Seales is trying to get an appropriation through Congress to aid of the occasion, but it is thought that it will be a big thing any how.

Elliot C. Cowdin, a distinguished and wealthy Republican citizen of New York City, has died quite unexpectedly of Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was born in Jamaica, Vermont, in 1819, came to New York from Boston in 1852 and was engaged in the importation of silks and ribbons. He was an ex-president of the New England society and vice-president of the Union League Club and a member of the Century Club.

The Grant and the anti-Grant men in the Kentucky packed Republican state convention, stood 885 for Grant and 583 anti-Grant, and had a smart row.

Otero, the attempted assassin of king Alfonso of Spain, has been executed by garroting, notwithstanding the Queen appealed for a commutation of his sentence.

Iowa Republicans send a solid delegation for Blaine.

An American citizen named Melon Marian, accidentally shot a Turk to whom he was friendly. By the terms of the treaty between Turkey and the United States, an American citizen charged with an offence against Turkish laws, is tried before our Consular court. But the Turkish tribunal tried and sentenced Marian, and Mr. Heap, our Consul General at Constantinople and also acting Charge de Affairs, refused to give him up.

Lorillards fine chestnut colt, Wallenstein, carrying 89 pounds, came in first at the Newmarket Craven meeting near London. Ten horses ran. Wallenstein has won several triumphs in America, and was shipped to England in 1879, and placed in Mr. Lorillards stables at Newmarket.

SIXTH DISTRICT

The executive committee of the 6th Congressional District assembled at W. desboro on the 15th inst., and selected for delegates to the Chicago Convention, Col. W. R. Myers of Charlotte, and Oscar Spear of Harnett county.

THE VOICE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts assembled at Worcester, on the 15th inst., consisting of 1,069 delegates. Consequently 531 were necessary to a majority. The voting for delegates at large to Chicago resulted as follows: George F. Hoar, 779; J. E. Sanford, 672; C. R. Colman, 656, and J. H. Seavey, 581. Ex Gov. A. H. Rice, the leading Grant man, representing the Third Term faction, though himself a very popular man personally, only received 299 votes. This may be taken as the relative strength of the Third Term in the Old Bay State. It is evident that that pestiferous doctrine has received a black eye from the Republicans of the stalwart old Commonwealth.

Among the resolutions one endorses Secretary Sherman as follows:

II. We believe in an honest currency, with every dollar equal in value to every other dollar, and in a financial system which shall securely guard the national faith and credit, and assure the continuance of specie payments, and we congratulate the Administration and the country upon the conspicuous success with which resumption has been accomplished, commercial confidence restored, and the public debt refunded and reduced under the able management of the present Secretary of the Treasury.

The convention, however, in one of its resolutions contained this sentence: While we do not instruct our delegates, we commend to their consideration a Republican statesman who possesses in an eminent degree such qualities and requisites for the nomination—the Hon. George F. Edmunds, of Vermont.

There seemed to be in some sort a compromise on the part of the strong Sherman element in the state. For the rest, the resolutions are stalwart, inflexibly in favor of the supremacy of the national Union and its inviolable sovereignty, but there is a strong flavor of good nature and cheerfulness in their declarations, and a distinct holding out of the olive branch to the south.

THE WEST POINT OUTRAGE.

At a revelle on the 6th of April Cadet John C. Whitaker, colored, from South Carolina, was reported absent from duty. When the guard entered his room they found Whitaker lying on the floor, nearly unconscious, covered with blood, his hands and feet tied, his head on a pillow which was saturated with blood, his clothes also covered with blood, and the furniture of his room in confusion. On returning to consciousness he told his story substantially as follows.—that at about 2 o'clock three persons masked and dressed in dark clothes, entered his room, jumped on top of him, bound him, cut both his ears, struck him heavy blows, and told him "If you don't be still you will be a dead man—don't you holler," that he cried "Help! help!" but got no answer, and then became nearly unconscious.

The occurrence created great excitement at West Point. Whitaker was sent to the Academy from Charleston, S. C., in 1876, and was to have been graduated the coming June. Last year, however, he was a little deficient in his studies, and it was thought he would have to be sent home, but at the urgent request of Gen. Schofield he was only set back one year in his standing, so that he could be given another chance. Since then he has greatly improved, and will be graduated with honor in 1881. When the colored Cadet Flipper was at the Academy Whitaker got along well, for Flipper helped him much, but after Flipper went away he found it harder work to get along. The members of the Corps of Cadets openly express the greatest indignation over the matter,

and several of them have sought interviews with Gen. Schofield urging him to investigate the affair fully.

In his testimony he repeated the same story in substance but in different form.

The story was started that Whitaker did the whole thing himself, and the Post Surgeon gave testimony corroborating this theory.

The Hon. Martin I. Townsend of the Department of Justice appeared at the Court of Inquiry, and presented the following telegram:

To the Hon. Martin I. Townsend, on the 13th inst. to New York:

It is the desire of the President that you proceed at once to West Point and represent this department in the investigation into the circumstances attending the late outrage upon Cadet Whitaker. A letter for you has been sent you in care of Gen. Schofield. Please acknowledge receipt.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Secretary of War.

He was refused attention by the Recorder of the Court, but who finally assented to the presence of Mr. Townsend in behalf of the Department of War. Gen. Schofield finally appeared and introduced Mr. Townsend to the members of the Court.

Both Mr. Townsend and Mr. Fiero, are convinced of the Cadet's entire innocence. Mr. Fiero has told General Schofield that the West Point authorities committed a serious blunder in washing up the floor and walls of Cadet Whitaker's room without waiting for the investigation. The court visited the room yesterday in a body, but as everything had been washed up and put to rights, they had to exercise their imagination very much. The Recorder stated yesterday that he had no opinion and no theory in regard to the affair. His questions, however, have been almost uniformly directed to proving Whitaker not guilty, and there is the highest legal authority here for saying so.

NOTICE

Our subscribers at Sparta, Elcombe county, N. C., complain that they do not get their paper. Now, it leaves this office regular, therefore, it is in the fault of the Postoffice Department, and from what we can learn, the Postmaster at Sparta, N. C., is the man to blame, and if he don't look out, he may have to make a visit to Newburn, to interview Judge George W. Brooks.

We have fully made up our mind that Postmaster's cannot destroy the Post. The subscribers must have the paper, and whenever we hear of complaints hereafter, concerning these Democratic Postmaster's refusing to deliver the Post, we intend to prosecute them.

We feel it to be our duty to give these fellows fair notice, and then if Marshal Hill has to take a trip to Albany with them, will not be our fault. As strange as it may seem to civilized people, there is at least 200 copies of our paper destroyed every week by Democratic Postmaster's, who refuse to allow the subscribers to have them.

Joe Martin is one of the best men in Congress, but that fact don't prevent us from going for him when he does wrong, but when we find we have done him injustice we hasten to make the correction. We publish below his letter in full, which explains the whole matter. And we freely say to Mr. Martin that we are sorry the mistake was made by us. We were led into the error by reading the proceedings in the Star of this city. Here is the letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1880. EDITOR OF THE POST:

SIR:—In your issue of 11th inst., you do me gross injustice, and I want to request you to permit me to have my "explanation" published in your paper. In the article referred to you say, "Why did Jos. J. Martin the Republican representative vote to keep up the duty on paper. We are cursed with rings, cliques and monopolies, and we hope Mr. Martin can give some good reason for this act, (unexplained) we consider an outrage against every poor man in North Carolina. The price of paper has been forced to double its real value by these monopolies, and Mr. Martin is assisting them."

Now, Mr. Editor, it is only necessary to call your attention to the record and respectfully request you to examine the vote as recorded on page 37 of the record of 6th April 1880; examine also page 65 of the record of 26th March 1880. Upon this examination you will readily conclude that your informer has basely slandered me. Not examining yourself the vote upon the bill introduced by Mr. Townsend, I think I have just cause of complaint at your article. On page 65 of the record of March 26th a resolution was pending in these words, "Resolved, That the committee on the revision of the laws be discharged from the further consideration of the Bill H. R. 5265." Now, sir, upon this vote it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas, 143; nays, 100; not voting 49. My vote is recorded in the negative. Look at it and see for yourself. Then why permit the record.

Again, Mr. Canaday, look on page 37 of the record of 6th April 1880, and tell your readers what you see. This vote was taken upon a motion of Mr. Townsend to suspend the rules and pass the following bill:

Mr. Richard W. Townsend introduced the following bill:

A BILL

To revise and amend sections twenty-five hundred and three, twenty-five hundred and four, and twenty-five hundred and five of title thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections twenty-five hundred and three, twenty-five hundred and four, and twenty-five hundred and five of title thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States be revised and amended so that the duty on salt, printing type, printing paper, and the chemicals and materials used in the manufacture of printing paper be repealed, and that said articles be placed on the free list.

This vote upon suspending the rules on this bill was the test vote upon which the yeas were 112, nays 80, not voting 100. Examine carefully the record (which I mail to you this day) and come out like a man and say whether your article is a fair and just criticism upon my public record.

I concede your right to criticize me or any other public man—indeed it is right to do so, but justice and fair dealing require your comments to be correct. Now tell your readers that I voted not only to have paper and type put on the free list, but I voted to place salt on the same list.

With this "explanation," sir, I hope you will do me the justice I ask, for considering our relations it was unkind to me, to say the least of it. Send me a copy of the paper that contains this "explanation." Respectfully, J. J. MARTIN.

The following letter will explain itself. Those parties who have been claiming that Mr. Faison, one of the delegates from the Second North Carolina District, was a Grant man, will be disappointed:

GARYSBURG, N. C., April 12, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR:

I desire to inform you that the statement made by Mr. John H. Collins, that I am a Grant man, is not true. I told Mr. Collins that the delegates were not pledged, which is the case. Mr. Abbott and myself, are Sherman men, and it was so understood when we were elected by the District Committee. We are for the man who was for our freedom and in favor of our rights, before we could speak as men and act for ourselves, and that man is John Sherman of Ohio.

Yours, C. FAISON,

Delegate from the Second North Carolina District.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

We republish the letter of Gen. A. K. Humphreys published last week, on account of the gross errors in the first publication.

Eight internments in Pine Forest this week.

No internments this week in Bellevue Cemetery.

Three internments this week in Oakdale Cemetery.

The foundation for the New Market in the First Ward was laid on yesterday.

Yesterday was the warmest day so far of the season.

The Register of Deeds has issued five marriage licenses this week.

Mr. J. C. Stevenson has accepted an invitation to act as Chief Marshal on Memorial Day.

Col. D. Klein has an egg, laid by one of his Brahmans, which measures 6 1/2 inches round one way and 8 inches the other.

Susan Waddell was found to have destroyed her new born babe, and she was committed to jail by the coroner to await the action of the grand jury.

Judge Edward Cantwell will lecture before the Historical and Scientific Society on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, at St. James' School Room, his subject being "Fort Johnson." The public are invited to attend.

FIRE.—The dwelling owned by Mr. Harman Hiltz, on the corner of 12th and Market streets, was consumed by fire on Friday morning. The building adjoining, occupied by Dr. Thomas B. Carr and owned by Messrs. Adrian & Vollers, was consumed. There was some insurance on the property, but not enough to cover the loss.

WILMINGTON COTTON MILLS.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington Cotton Mills, held in this city Tuesday, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Donald McRae.

Vice-President—Wm. A. French.

Secretary and Treasurer—Walter McRae.

Directors—Edward Kidder, James H. Chadbourne, F. W. Kercher, B. G. Worth, John W. Atkinson.

To turn gray hair to its natural color and beauty, use Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer, the best and most reliable preparation science has given us.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions were delivered by the Justices at Raleigh, last Monday, as follows:

Wm. Gorman et als vs. M. Bellamy et als, New Hanover; judgment affirmed.

R. O. Burton, Administrator vs. Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company. Error. New trial ordered.

Aldricks Adrian vs. A. R. Carver et als, from Cumberland. Error. Judgment reversed and judgment for the defendant.

ALLIGATOR.—A couple of very large alligators were shot by persons on the steamer John Dawson on Friday while the steamer was on its way to this city. One of them sank to the bottom, but one was gotten aboard and found to be eleven feet in length, five feet across the arms, eighteen inches from the tip of the lower to the tip of the upper jaw and sixteen inches across the mouth; his weight being estimated at about four hundred pounds.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—At the annual election held at the Rooms of the Produce Exchange on Tuesday last, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—R. E. Calder.

Vice-President—Roger Moore.

Board of Managers—A. Martin, R. Lilly, B. F. Hall, C. H. King and Thos. E. Bond.

Inspection of Election—Donald McRae and J. D. Woody.

GONE TO THE "PEN."—Sheriff Manning carried the following convicts to Raleigh on Wednesday last, convicted at the last term of the Criminal Court, viz:

Moses Pearce, false pretence, 6 years in the penitentiary.

George Hill, larceny, 6 years.

Henry Crews, arson, 20 years.

Shade Bannerman, larceny, 6 years.

Lewis F. Lipscomb, larceny, 8 years.

E. Walker, breaking into store house, 10 years.

Ben Moore, larceny, 8 years.

Frank Mack, larceny, 5 years.

HOTEL AT SMITHVILLE.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Smithville was held at the Court House on Friday night, the ninth of April, with a view to form a joint stock company to erect and establish a first-class hotel.

The meeting was organized by electing Dr. W. G. Curtis, President, and Philip Proleau, Secretary.

The President then explained the object of the meeting in a concise, business like manner, insisting that it was to the interests of the entire community to encourage the enterprise, and to aid in building up Smithville as a great southern summer resort.

Judge S. W. Watts being present, was called upon, and urged the propriety and importance of erecting a first-class hotel, with a view to invite and accommodate the people of our own state and of other states at Smithville, as the most eligible, delightful and beautiful location on the whole Atlantic sea coast, as not only a summer resort, but as a great—perhaps the greatest—sporting place on the coast during the winter.

He stated that he had a climate equal to that of the Cyprian Isles, that he had, in summer, everything to delight, refresh and amuse the sojourner, and in winter, fish, oysters and wild game of every description. He showed that it was to the interest of the entire community and of the business men of the city of Wilmington, to take hold of the enterprise, take stock sufficient to erect the hotel and to make Smithville a great summer resort.

At the close of his speech the following gentlemen were appointed by the clerk to solicit subscriptions, viz: Dr. L. Frank, C. C. Morse, Philip Proleau, L. L. Wescott, C. R. Wescott, T. M. Williams, S. W. Watts.

It was resolved that the committee on subscription be instructed to take subscriptions on the basis of \$25 a share.

Mr. Proleau stated, and he spoke by authority, that all the stock raised by the company could be devoted to the erection of the building; that as Mayor of the town and representing the Commissioners, he could assure them that an eligible man from would be donated free to the company.

The meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday night, on the 20th inst.

ANNUAL REPORT.—The following is the report of Mr. C. H. Robinson, President of the Produce Exchange, which was submitted at the regular annual meeting on Monday last:

Gentlemen of the Wilmington Produce Exchange:

I shall present as briefly as possible the statistics of the past year, with such remarks as may suggest themselves for your consideration.

The receipts of produce from April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880, compared with previous years are as follows:

COTTON
April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880..... 73,668 bales.
April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879..... 105,841 "

SPICITS TURPENTINE.

April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880..... 103,669 casks.

April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879..... 109,674 "

Decrease..... 6,905 "

ROBIN.

April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880..... 668,188 bbls.

April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879..... 681,789 "

Decrease..... 13,551 "

TAR.

April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880..... 45,023 bbls.

April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879..... 78,116 "

Decrease..... 32,403 "

CRUDE TURPENTINE.

April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880..... 132,376 bbls.

April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879..... 154,985 "

Decrease..... 22,610 "

The Exports from April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880, compared with previous year, are as follows:

COTTON—FOREIGN.

April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880..... 34,214 bales.

April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879..... 64,431 "

Decrease..... 30,217 "

COTTON—DOMESTIC.

April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880..... 36,258 bales.

April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879..... 38,850 "

Decrease..... 2,598 "

SPICITS TURPENTINE—FOREIGN.

April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880..... 72,699 casks.

April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879..... 95,397 "

Decrease..... 22,798 "

SPICITS TURPENTINE—DOMESTIC.

April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880..... 26,302 casks.

April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879..... 12,860 "

Increase..... 13,442 "

ROBIN—FOREIGN.

April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880..... 631,683 bbls.

April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879..... 490,337 "

Increase..... 141,346 "

ROBIN—DOMESTIC.

April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880..... 39,811 bbls.

April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879..... 79,495 "

Decrease..... 39,684 "

TAR—FOREIGN.

April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880..... 11,900 bbls.

April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879..... 35,055 "

Decrease..... 23,155 "

TAR—DOMESTIC.

April 1st, 1879, to April 1st, 1880..... 41,149 bbls.

April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879..... 55,186 "

Decrease..... 14,037 "

The deficiency in cotton receipts should not be considered, and the remedy be applied.

The small deficiency in spirits turpentine and rosin is only a natural result, as any crop may vary according to the seasons. An over-production of tar the previous year, causing a decline in value below the cost of producing, is naturally followed by a reduced production sufficient for the demand at fair prices.

It has been customary to elect a new President after a term of two years and as I have served for this period, and believe the custom a good one, I cheerfully retire to make room for my successor, and with only a few remarks, viz:

There should be a deeper interest shown in the maintenance of this Exchange, and there should be a closer attention to the meetings of the Board of Managers than has been shown during the past year.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer will show you the financial condition of the Exchange, and I again commend his correct and careful official discharge of his duty.

On the Record Book I find the following entry:

"The New Inlet, mouth of the Cape Fear River, closed Saturday, June 14th, 1879, Col. William P. Craighill, Chief Engineer; Henry Bacon, Engineer in Charge."

The successful completion of this great work calls for an expression of gratitude to those who designed and carried out to such satisfactory results this enterprise, and we, standing on the threshold of the development, cannot realize its magnitude and its promises for the future of our city.

It is now asserted on reliable authority that vessels drawing eighteen feet can now be carried out on the main bar, thus making our port first-class, and attractive to new enterprises on a broader scale. There is no doubt but the river will be correspondingly deepened, and thus allow any vessel that can

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1880.

Some southern Democratic Senator, whose name is not given, is very severe on Ben Hill. He says that Hill is afflicted with a mental disorder, a peculiar form of mania known as "intellectual communicativeness." In speaking of Hill's attitude the Senator says, "What is the matter with Ben Hill that he should antagonize the conservative element of his party?" said: "Intellectual communicativeness is his trouble. He has worked up a supply of material in this case, and he is burning with a desire to communicate to the world the result. Ben Hill is a man who would sink an empire for a euphemism, who would wreck a world to solve a dilemma. No earthly consideration will check him in his desire to make a great speech in the Kellogg case."

SOME OF OUR POLITICS.

Within a few weeks a material change has come over the face of North Carolina politics. The success of Gov. Jarvis in the railroad matter submitted to the legislature and carried so unanimously, goes very far towards making his nomination a certainty. There is an element among the Democrats which is dissatisfied, not to say disgusted, with Jarvis, but it is too feeble to accomplish anything. There is a rumor abroad that ex-Senator Merrimon would run as an independent for Governor, with a view of taking the solid vote of the Republicans and enough of bolting Democrats to beat Jarvis. But we take no stock in any such plan, for the reason that if it were practicable at all, Merrimon has not pluck or backbone enough to do it. Neither has Fowler nor any one who has been spoken of in that relation. We take it therefore as a fixed thing that Jarvis will be nominated by the Democrats and will take in his train these feeble-kneed gentlemen who have not pluck enough to make a bold fight.

What is apparent in Jarvis' case is not true of the controversy in this Congressional District. Major C. M. Stedman and Col. Waddell had a close and bitter fight for the county delegation of New Hanover. Stedman beat Waddell by 39 votes in the aggregate wards and townships, a majority so small that it really has almost no significance. And yet Waddell having been technically beaten in his own county, has issued a card withdrawing from the contest. On the heels of this card of Col. Waddell appears a statement, regarding Judge McKoy, drawn with great adroitness and care, to the effect that Judge McKoy is a candidate for the nomination against Mr. Stedman, instead of Col. Waddell. There is evidently a serious attempt to defeat Stedman's nomination by dropping Waddell and taking up McKoy. Whatever may be the result of this movement for McKoy it is plain that this indicates a stronger opposition to Stedman among the Democrats of the District than had been before apprehended.

We take the liberty to say that we consider Judge McKoy, the more objectionable as a candidate than either of the others, yet mentioned. In his opinions as to the construction of the powers of the Constitution of the United States, he stands out on the outermost frontier of the most ultra theories of John C. Calhoun. We regard him as totally unfit to represent this population in Congress, on account of the extreme ultra opinions which he holds on the powers of the federal government. There is no doubt now what is the law and the construction of it on the questions relating to the supremacy of the national authority. The constitutional amendments and the statutes enacted in pursuance thereof have been approved and confirmed by the Supreme Court, and are as fixed as the eternal hills. Secession is crushed, and it would be bad policy as well as bad taste if the people of this District were to send a man of Judge McKoy's opinions to represent them in the national councils.

We may as well go further and state that the southern Democrats ought in the coming canvasses to seize the opportunity to eliminate entirely the states rights doctrines from politics, by declaring boldly in their state and national conventions that they stand by and defend the post-bellum amendments to the Constitution and the statutes enacted in pursuance of them. No man is fit to sit in the councils of the nation unless he feels it incumbent upon himself to submit to and obey its laws, and the sooner the people of all parts of the country come to that conclusion the better it will be for that country. We therefore enter an inflexible protest against sending any man to Congress unless he will come out boldly and accept the amendments to the Constitution and the laws, whether it be Judge McKoy or anybody else.

All the Lodges of the G. U. O. of O. F. are requested to forward the names of their Secretaries at once to Geo. W. Price, Jr., Wilmington, N. C. Raleigh "Republicans" and "Good Samaritans" please copy.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

We publish, with our entire approval, the editorial below, clipped from the New York Tribune:

President Hayes would be ill-advised if he hesitated to appoint, for every judicial office within the former slave states which he is called upon to fill, a man of unquestioned and unswerving loyalty. There is now but one way in which the results of the war can be maintained. The legislative branch of the government is in the hands of the disloyal; the power of the Executive is crippled whenever Congress can cripple it; and state governments in all the former slave states have been captured by disloyalists. Protection for the rights of loyal citizens can be secured in one way only: enforcement of Federal laws can be secured in one way only, namely, by a strict regard for the Constitution as amended, in all judicial proceedings. But President Hayes cannot be ignorant of the manner in which Democrats and Conservatives twist that instrument to shield the worst misdeeds of their worst followers. There has not been a massacre or a murder which able Democratic lawyers have not tried to shield from punishment by some construction of law, nor has a single Federal law been enacted for the defence of citizens which eminent Democratic lawyers have not pronounced unconstitutional. To appoint such men to judicial positions, is to abandon the last resource for defending the rights of the loyal and asserting the rights of the nation.

In Kentucky, for example, there are several applicants for a vacant judgeship. Some were rebels, some were more or less loyal, but have turned Democrats; and some have contrived to be represented as on either side or none. There is one person recommended, and only one so far as we have learned, whose record has been that of unquestioned and unhesitating loyalty throughout, namely, the Hon. S. McKee, member of the XXXIXth and XLth Congresses, who served in the Union army, was held for more than one year in Libby Prison, and has borne himself honorably and loyally in every civil position which he has filled. Perhaps he may not be the right man, but surely he should not be set aside, only to make room for men of questionable fidelity to Republican principles? Many similar instances might be given. Whatsoever the President may think it needful to do, in order to secure the efficient discharge of public duties in this Congressional District, he should not forget that he is called upon to select judges who are to interpret the Constitution and the laws, to give the preference in every case to men whose fidelity to the Union cause has been tested and has never wavered, when such men can be found whose qualifications for the bench are adequate. For the very essence of Democracy, or southern "Conservatism," is hostility to the supreme law of the land as it is.

Every time such an office is to be filled there is talk of conciliation. But it is about time that the loyal men of the south should be conciliated a little. They have seen the nation, which they stoutly defended in its time of trial, abandon them to the mercy of its foes; they have seen local governments wrested from them, sometimes by force and sometimes by fraud; they have seen such injustice perpetrated year after year, without punishment and almost without re-tribe, as would not be tolerated by any other civilized government toward any class of its subjects; they have been scoffed at for years because they were foolish enough to stand up for a Union which does not stand up for them; and they have learned that it brings only loss and ignominy to have defended the Union, but brings honor and profit in all the old slave states where have consorted with traitors. For these men, there remains only one barrier of defence against any wrong that the vindictiveness of disloyalists may suggest, namely, a just Constitution, and just laws expounded by a loyal and fearless judiciary. It is high time to show them that their last defence shall not be taken away on the pitiful plea of conciliation for traitors or neutrals.

GRANT MAKES NO DENIAL.

It is no trivial matter that on a recent occasion, in a public speech, General Grant made references to the charge, so constantly reiterated against him, that he sought to make himself Emperor, without any denial of the charge or an insinuation that he was not true? This would seem to be an admission by silence that it is true!

Such precisely was the course pursued by Gen. Grant in reference to the third term. When, four years ago, Republicans agreed that any wrong that the country were adopting strong resolutions against a third term, Grant could not be induced to say a word on the subject. Why? Because he was always in favor of a third term for himself.

In the same way now, he has not a syllable to say to the charges that he desires to become an Emperor, because he knows them to be true.—New York Sun.

We don't believe a word the Sun has said. Gen. Grant is a true patriot, and we don't believe he desires a third term. Nor does he wish to become an Emperor. It is only the enemies of Gen. Grant who are trying to use him for their own selfish purposes. But when the time comes Gen. Grant will decline, and some one of the many statesmen who are candidates will be nominated. Probably, it will be Secretary Sherman.

Mr. Hewitt says: "The effect of the everlasting quarrels between Democrats to destroy the confidence of the public in the capacity of the Democratic party for self-government."—National Republicans.

If Mr. Hewitt had also said the people have no confidence in the Democratic party, and never will trust them, he would have hit the nail on the head.

Senator Don Cameron has given \$250 to the Washington and Lee University, Virginia, and the Staunton Virginian takes occasion to commend the warm interest manifested by Mr. Cameron in Virginia affairs and the condition of the south generally, as expressed to Geo. Lilly, of the University.—New York Sun.

MOVEMENT AGAINST THE THIRD TERM.

[We publish the circular below and shall have some comments to make upon it elsewhere. John B. Henderson is an ex-Senator of Missouri, and a Republican of large standing.]

OFFICE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

ANTI THIRD TERM EX. COM.,

ROOM 22, LACLEDE HOTEL,

ST. LOUIS, March 25, 1880.

At a meeting of said Committee the following resolutions and addresses were adopted and ordered to be published: Resolved, That we feel a profound interest in the approaching presidential election, and in view of that interest, we witness with alarm the evident purpose of some of our friends to commit the party to the dangerous policy of a third term nomination. We believe that the precedent established by Washington, and patriotically adhered to by his successors in office, is founded upon the wisest considerations of public policy.

We endorse the language of Mr. Jefferson when he said: "If some termination to the services of the chief magistrate be not fixed by the constitution or supplied by practice, his office nominally for years will in fact become for life."

The resolution adopted in the state convention by the Republican party of Pennsylvania in 1876, still receives our most cordial approbation, to-wit: "That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the republic, which wisely, and under the most venerable examples limits the presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and in recognition of this law we are unalterably opposed to the election to the presidency of any person for a third term."

We still adhere to the declaration of principle made in the same year by the Republicans of New York when they announced their "unalterable opposition to the election of any president for a third term," and we cordially commend as worthy of acceptance the Republican platform of Ohio, that the observance of Washington's example, "will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the republic."

We sincerely believe in the wisdom and truth of the resolution adopted with great unanimity by the people's representatives in Congress assembled in December, 1875: "That the precedent established by Washington and other presidents in retiring from the presidential office after their second term has become by universal concurrence a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

The nomination of General Grant for a third term would thus overthrow an established precedent in our government and violate a usage possessing in popular judgment the authority of constitutional law. Such a nomination, too, can only be made in forgetfulness of the principles of the Republican party, and in total disregard of the declared principles of the Republican party.

The warning of Mr. Jefferson in the maturity of experience and after many years of disinterested devotion to his country's welfare is not forgotten: "That should a president consent to be re-elected for a third term, I trust he would be rejected on this demonstration of ambitious views."

In view of this evident purpose of a faction of the Republican party to secure the re-nomination of General Grant, thereby endangering the success of the party and thereby endangering the principles of the Constitution, we, the undersigned, accept as safeguards of our institution, we issue a call for a national mass convention to assemble in St. Louis on the 6th day of May next, to the end that a national organization may be perfected through which a proper expression of the will of the American people against the principle of a third presidential term may be secured; to inaugurate a movement with a view of fixing a limit to executive tenure by a constitutional amendment, and to take such other action as the convention itself when assembled may deem proper and expedient.

All Republicans throughout the United States in sympathy with the movement are cordially invited to be present. All local Republican clubs or organizations approving the objects of this call are requested to attend in body or by representatives. Such organizations as have not already reported are requested to forward to the secretary of this committee the names and addresses of their officers.

The Committee requests that in all Republican primary meetings and conventions in towns, counties and states, an expression of opinion be obtained by the offering of resolutions against a third term, and that the results of such votes, with exact figures, be forwarded at once to this office.

Correspondence is invited for information of the Committee and for publication in newspapers. Requests are requested to publish this call and to forward copies to the secretary of the Committee.

J. R. MENDENHALL, Chairman.

EMORY S. FOSTER, Secretary.

Our Washington specials report that the feeling in favor of a national bankruptcy law is growing in Congress, and that a strong pressure for its enactment, is being brought to bear. It is the only means by which a uniform bankruptcy system can be established, and seems also the only one under which the rights of non-resident creditors have ever secured fair protection. The bill introduced by Mr. Conkling in the Senate, and which it is understood, was drafted by Judge Loring, of the United States District Court for Massachusetts, will doubtless be made the basis of legislation upon the subject, and the indications point to its enactment, with some modifications, before adjournment.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

TREMBLOUS IMMIGRATION.

The year 1880 promises to show the largest emigration to this country from Europe which has ever occurred in any single year. During the first three months of this year, ending March 31st, the number of emigrants was 35,000, as against 11,000 for the corresponding period last year. At this rate of increase the influx of people to this country during the present year will swell up to the enormous number of more than 500,000. It is said also that the general character and quality of the emigrants is superior to former years—more young men of means and character. The average amount of money brought by the emigrant is estimated at \$60 a head, or \$32,400,000 for the year for the whole volume.

It is interesting to state the division of nationalities composing the 314,575 emigrants who arrived here during the first three months of the present year. England sent 4,027, Scotland 1,003, Wales 510, Ireland more than all the three—7,143—making a total from Great Britain of 12,683. Germany sent 9,875, or considerably more than Ireland. Hungary sent 1,377, and this comprises the poorest part of the emigration. The other portions of Austria sent 526; Sweden, 2,911; Norway, 239; Denmark, 459—making a total for the Scandinavian countries of 3,969. The Netherlands sent to this country 556; Switzerland, 1,436; Italy, 1,693, and Russia, 701.

The emigration authorities are glad to note that during the present year the influx from Scandinavia promises to be third on the list of nationalities, for no better emigration has ever come to the United States than that from the Scandinavian countries. It finds its chief outlet at the western states, with the exception of the female servants, who are very much in demand in New York and the east generally, and for sobriety and industry and general good behavior the Scandinavian emigration, in the opinion of the emigration authorities, cannot be surpassed.

Just now there are 4,000 of these new settlers in Castle Garden alone, arrived during one week.

The Arizona, arriving on Monday, brought 312 to the Castle, from Richmond, 288, and the Gloucester, from Bristol, 288. Yesterday the City of Richmond brought 1,258, the Donau, from Bremen, 888; the Circassia, from Glasgow, 724, and the California, from London, 716. In addition to this, a usual multitude there were on Monday 800 passengers by the Baltic, which arrived on Sunday, who were unable to take the westward train until Monday night. On Monday and Tuesday, therefore, there were nearly 5,000 of the great nation stopping at Castle Garden.

The most of them had engaged their passage at the agencies on the other side, where they had paid for transportation through to Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, or some other part of the West, and were nearly 5,000 of the great nation stopping at Castle Garden. The most of them had engaged their passage at the agencies on the other side, where they had paid for transportation through to Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, or some other part of the West, and were nearly 5,000 of the great nation stopping at Castle Garden.

Government by the Few—Not by the Many.

The county governments now in operation in this state, by virtue of the amended Constitution, and the laws made thereunder, deny the people the right to rule themselves. Popular government is defeated, and the few rule instead of the many. According to the spirit and intent of the Constitution, the people are denied a voice in selecting their County Commissioners; they are denied a hearing in the selection of Justices of the Peace, and they are not permitted to select many of the officers who are to administer the laws. This is all wrong and must be righted.

Years ago the white men of the west fought for popular rights, and demanded that the people should be allowed to fill every office by popular vote. This was granted in the Constitution of 1868. It was taken away by the amended Constitution framed in 1870. The fight must be renewed, and kept up until the people are restored to the right to govern themselves. This is one of the main planks in the platform of this year's campaign. It is right, and must prevail, sooner or later. The Democrats must be attacked at every point upon this infringement of the rights of the people. They must be made to feel that they are not to be allowed to rule over the people, or to take away from the people the right to rule themselves. This is all wrong and must be righted.

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THE FAILURE OF COLORED MEN IN BUSINESS.

We hope to see the number of colored business men increase a thousand per cent. within the next two years. And everything that we can do to encourage them and to increase their number shall be done. We publish below a short article from the Journal of Industry, concerning some of the drawbacks that a colored man has to cope with, but they must pluck up courage and their victory will be all the more glorious.

It is such a common thing for white men to fail in business, that a failure among them is scarcely noticed unless it involves hundreds and thousands; but let a colored man fail to muster up assets enough to cover his liabilities, which are hardly ever over a hundred dollars, and never, as a general thing, over a thousand, and everyone holds up hands in holy horror and sees in it a natural deficiency on the part of the race to succeed in the business world. On the other hand let a colored man be successful and the first remark that one of his own race will make is: "Were it not for Mr. A. or B. he could not keep up twenty-four hours."

And again, let a colored man deal with another strictly according to business principles and the first thing the latter thinks is that the former is trying to impugn his honesty or integrity. Thus it is, it matters not what may be the result of his undertaking, he is always looked upon by his own race with an eye of suspicion and has to battle against the current whether he sinks or swims, survives or perishes.

The Jews in Morocco.

In the dispatch which we printed yesterday from Minister Noyes to the Secretary of State, giving the results of his recent tour in the east and along the shores of the Mediterranean, special attention is called to the deplorable condition of the Jews in the Empire of Morocco. Although, according to Mr. Noyes, they form the best, the most intelligent and the most industrious portion of the population, they are almost entirely unprotected in every way possible by the Mohammedans. They are not allowed to testify in the courts, while the laws are framed in such a manner as to be especially oppressive against them and they are concerned. A conference of the leading European powers for the purpose of devising measures looking to their relief was proposed some time ago, and a reference to our special cable dispatches this morning will show that it will meet in a short time in Madrid, England, France, Spain, Italy, Russia, Portugal and the United States will be represented, and it is to be hoped measures will be devised which will secure the ends in view. The Jewish population of Morocco numbers in all upward of three hundred and fifty thousand.—New York Herald.

If we had the space we would publish Governor Noyes' report in full. We hope Mr. Evans, our Secretary of State, will take hold of this matter, and give the whole of the influence of this great government for the relief of the Jews of Morocco, as well as in other countries where they are oppressed.

"At the meeting of the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay, last Saturday, Mr. O. M. Wilson, of Indianapolis, after stating his reasons why he thought there should be legislation to expedite the business of the Pension Bureau, was asked by Mr. Heyers, of Indiana, what was his policy. He replied: "I am a Republican." Mr. Coffield, the chairman of the committee, asked:—

"As you have given to your politics, have you any objection to saying whether you are for the ex-President or Mr. Sherman?"

Mr. Wilson replied, "I am for the ex-President for king, or for that matter, I am for his son Fred to follow, so long as there is any danger of the Democracy ruling."

After Mr. Wilson had made this declaration he was asked if he wanted this statement cancelled, and he replied that he did not. Mr. Wilson is understood to be a lawyer of prominence and in favor of the re-nomination of the ex-President at Chicago.

The above is taken from the New York Herald dispatches from Washington on April 12th. We wish to say that Mr. Wilson is evidently a candidate for the Asylum for the Insane.

General Baynton is a great and good man, if we take his word for it, and he says that Grant wouldn't let Hayes be inaugurated unless the latter would promise to grant no favor to Bristol.

If we take General Sherman's evidence regarding Baynton, he is simply a nasty little puppy, who is principally engaged in inventing lies to give the notice of prominent men.

We would not for a moment insinuate that we agree with the statement, but we want to suggest to G. H. that his story is an insult to Mr. Hayes, that the latter can hardly pocket quietly, for it implies that he wanted to be President so bad that he was willing to promise anything and do anything, however disgraceful, to get it.

We don't believe Baynton.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Gen. Baynton has a successful way of lying about matters. No one has any confidence in him, therefore he can do no one any harm.

"Man is made to mourn." Don't believe it. If he is, why does he go about juggling with his friends, flirting with other women, making merry of nights in the club room and making life generally as gay as he knows how?

"The poor make no new friends." Well, what do they want with new friends? For our own part, give us genuine old friends.

HART.

A colored man is to day the champion of the world. No man has ever made so many miles as Hart did last week, in any six days walk. We clip the editorial below from the New York Herald:

The plucky winner of the O'Leary belt in the second contest for its possession, well deserves the honors that he has won, if manly strength and manly determination to use that strength in athletic contests count for anything in the world of to-day. The title of champion of the world at any public game was once coveted in the earlier centuries by the best men of the day, and there is no reason why, in the busy, practical life we lead in the nineteenth century, we should hesitate to greet the new champion at an athletic game with "bravos" for the pluck and endurance he has shown in his trial against dangerous competitors. If the greed and dishonesty of certain professionals have brought suspicion upon public athletic exhibitions generally, yet we can certainly accept with special favor this last pedestrian contest at Madison Square Garden, since its honor has been vouchsafed for by men whose word is worthy of credence.

Hart's fine performance of 365 miles not alone places his record above that of any yet made in a similar contest, but it has been accomplished under peculiarly adverse circumstances. Blower Brown's 553 miles in six days has heretofore been the best authentic record in "go-as-you-please" matches; but, says one of the best authorities in England on these matters, it was accomplished both because the man was thoroughly fit to do his work at the outset and because—and the importance of this second reason—every man experienced in these matters will acknowledge—Hart was never pushed after the first day and could choose his own gait and time. Nothing so worries and wears upon a man in a long contest as being pushed closely by a competitor.

This was Hart's peculiar difficulty. He was persistently pushed by Doble during the severest portion of his task and his freshness throughout, even to the close, shows clearly that he could readily have accomplished six hundred miles. With an hour and a half to spare he raised the record twelve miles, and this alone proves that when he and Brown and Rowell meet a race of rare interest will be had. These three men stand head and shoulders, or rather arms and legs, above all others in the pedestrian field to-day, and they will naturally seek to settle the question of individual superiority. Rowell's friends have asserted that he is ready to race Brown for four thousand pounds a side, or for a belt, or for an article affectionately termed "love," more appropriately in this case defined as "glory." The record of this American colored lad will, however, change the superscription of an envelope conveying any challenge Rowell may feel inclined to send out. If he desires "glory," he must race not Brown, but Hart, the present Long Distance Champion of the World; not by courtesy of the Astley Belt, perhaps, but by the better trophy—the best record yet made here or in Europe.

Sherman's Just Title to Fame.

From the Indianapolis News, (Ind.)

As the author and executor of the Resumption Act, John Sherman has more title to the regards of his day and generation than any one man; and to his credit be it said, it is no unique thing to find him the champion of a great principle. In the last quarter of a century he has been identified with nearly every great measure that has brought his party success and renown, and he is, in our opinion, more entitled to the name of statesman than any Republican in active political life. Of the three candidates mentioned for the Chicago choice, we believe John Sherman is the one who can get the largest vote, and the only one who can get the whole of his party to the polls.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

The Spirit of the South speaks very complimentarily of their county government, and its condition financially. As—

"We are very much gratified to be able to state that our grand old county is in a most healthy financial condition, bidding fair, in a short time, to be entirely freed from debt. The railroad bonded debt, amounting to \$150,000, will soon be wiped out, 50 cents on each dollar of the same having already been paid. \$1,500 of the bonds have been taken up and cancelled, and nine bonds (are) thought to be lost or destroyed, not having been presented for payment. This leaves the debt, at the present time, \$29,000, exclusive of the interest of 6 per cent, which has accrued thereon since the first of July last, when all the bonds became due. The floating debt of the county is small."

Some of the Democratic and Fusion papers are loud in their praise of the honesty of Dr. ex-Governor Garcelon because he has returned \$925 the Treasury of Maine as "unexpended balance of money placed in his hands for public purposes." The Bangor Whig says of the transaction:—

Are all the Fusionists as crazy as Garcelon to think that this tardy restitution of a small part of funds misappropriated by the retiring Governor of a state is a matter of credit to him, or that it relieves him from responsibility for logging off thousands of dollars of state money?

Why, Garcelon admitted that \$6,000 of state funds had been unlawfully taken from the Treasury, of which Adjutant Gen. Leavitt brought back \$1,000 in February, while he (Garcelon) had cashed the state's check for the \$5,000 and carried the cash home with him to "have it handy."

Of that \$5,000, not one dollar, says the Bangor Whig, was properly accounted for. It is not the money one brings back, but the amount he took and don't bring back that counts in these cases.

A boy is called Master, a girl Miss. When the boy grows up, and is called Mr. or Mrs., he is called a bachelor, or a spinster, or even if she should be a mother. The latter is something we don't understand.—We don't mean the Misses, but the calling of an old mother Miss.

POLITICAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Sherman and Blaine men are making a strong fight in Kentucky against the Grant men.

It is claimed that the Democrats of Texas have their machine made up of officials who are in a minority and that the masses of the people are not consulted.

Eugene Hale is in Charleston, and is "confident that the Republican nominee for President can be elected without the aid of southern Republicans, if he is a man upon whom northern Republicans can thoroughly unite. He does not consider Gen. Grant the strongest man that could be selected. His nomination Mr. Hale thinks, would require too much time and persuasion to harmonize conflicting elements within the party, and would make success in New York doubtful. His own state, he avers, will give from 15,000 to 20,000 majority for the Republican nominee, no matter who he may be."

The House Committee on elections have reported on the Washburn Donnelly case as follows:—

First—That William D. Washburn is not entitled to his seat, for the reasons submitted, and which are embodied in the majority report already published.

Second—That Ignatius Donnelly is not entitled to a seat in the House from the Third Minnesota district, for the reasons embodied in the minority report, which has also been published.

A Washington telegram says: A free talk with a leading southern Senator to day has given the Times' correspondent the best idea of the Kellogg situation that has yet been published. This southern Senator said that one or two things were now very clear. Kellogg should not and could not be re-elected. If this is done, it will be done for the sole purpose of allowing certain Senators, who have speeches prepared, an opportunity for delivering them. Ben Hill has been greatly harassed by his scandals. They have naturally affected him greatly at home. Complaints and criticisms at home have spurred Hill to create a diversion, and he thinks he may find a favorable opportunity for doing this in the Kellogg case. He has prepared a very elaborate speech, and avers that no one shall prevent him from delivering it. Kellogg cannot be re-elected—that is conceded in advance—but weeks are to be wasted when the time can be ill spent, in order to give Ben Hill an opportunity of making his people regard him as a statesman, and to give some of its followers a chance to deliver some very dull speeches.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds agreed to recommend bills for the erection of public buildings as follows: A Custom House at Galveston, Texas, to cost not exceeding \$125,000; a Court House at Frankfort, Ky., \$100,000; Court House and Post Office at San Francisco, \$200,000; Court House at Dallas, Texas, \$75,000; Court House and Post Office at Jefferson, Texas, \$50,000; public building at Oxford, Miss., \$50,000.

Of the moonshiners' atrocities in the south, the Times Washington correspondent says:—

Secretary Sherman has sent to the House of Representatives, in reply to a resolution asking for information in explanation of the necessity for the employment of armed men in the enforcement of the internal revenue law, a closely printed volume of over 300 pages, containing all the correspondence relating to the movements for the suppression of moonshiners, or illicit distillers in several of the southern states. The story told in the volume is a remarkable one. Many of the letters from the Collectors and their Deputies contain graphic pictures of deadly conflicts with the violators of the law, and the warfare which has been carried on and is still in progress is unparalleled even by the expedition against the brigands in southern Europe, for the moonshiners have been, almost without exception, supported by the communities in which they have done their work. From June 30, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1880, the Department has seized in South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and Kentucky 3,043 stills, and arrested 6,153 persons. In a single year 25,000 men have been slain by the violence of the law, and 19 wounded. Some of the 25 men above mentioned were assassinated or murdered in a horrible manner. As a result, the receipts from distilling have been nearly doubled in the districts where the work has been done, and the number of best distilleries nearly trebled. A great part of this correspondence is very interesting, and in some of the letters the reader gets an insight into the causes which have made the opposition to the officers so stubborn and bloody.

Commissioner Isaac says that in 1876 the government was defrauded of at least \$

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1880.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION FOR 1880.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE EX. COM.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20, 1880.

The next Republican State Convention of North Carolina, for the nomination of Governor and other State Officers, and Presidential Electors at large, will be held at the City of Raleigh, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its Representatives in the House branch of the General Assembly.

C. W. GRADY, Chairman.

S. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election. Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional District, four at large from each state, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.

THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1880.

Madison Bell, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.

My DEAR SIR:—In reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith, a statement exhibiting the number of colored employees in the Treasury Department, during the administrations of Secretaries Boutwell, Richardson, Bristow, Morrill and Sherman, covering the periods from March, 1869, to this date. These employees range from clerks of the third-class down through the several grades of clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers.

It will be observed that the number employed under this administration, is thirty three per cent. greater than under the administration of Mr. Bristow, when the largest number was employed excepting at this time. In all fairness thirty three persons ought to be added to the total number now employed of 211 which would make 244; for this reason: That there are now employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, seventy-three colored persons, and in the period of Mr. Bristow's administration, when the total number in the Department was 183, there were fifty percent more persons employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing than now, and it is safe to assume that, if that number of 500 persons were added to the present force in that Bureau, the same proportion of colored persons, as 73 bears to the whole number now employed, would be employed.

Some allowance may justly be made for an increase in the number of colored employees in this department, as well as in other departments, by reason of the more extended education of the colored race, and as a consequence of their becoming better qualified for clerical and other positions, at the same time it cannot be denied, as the facts prove, that Secretary Sherman has recognized the colored race by giving them employment to a much larger extent than any Secretary since the emancipation of the slaves.

Very truly yours,

Geo. N. LAMPHIER,

Chief Asst. Division.

THE SALISBURY EXAMINER SAYS:—

We had a call, Saturday, from Dr. R. M. Eames, in charge of this mine, located in Ashe county, N. C., 18 miles south of the Knob. It is owned by a New York stock company, who are making a liberal effort under the direction of Dr. Eames for its development. Steam engines and compresses are now on the road for this purpose. The ore thus far has stood the test, and has been found to carry 80 in gold, 85 in copper, and 45 in silver to the ton. The company bought this property, which embraces a large tract of land with valuable water powers, of Calvin J. Cowles, at about \$20,000. They will erect smelting works and ship the product in man, to be separated in New York. The Doctor thinks it is a very valuable mine and confidently expects, with the machinery soon to be introduced, to accomplish the most satisfactory results.

The Patriot is very anxious that intelligent colored citizens should know the exact amount they owe to the Democratic party for the inestimable benefit it has conferred upon them. We have no doubt they are fully informed on this subject, and so long as the Landlord and Tenant Act, and the present odious Road law is in force they are not likely to forget these benefits. The attempt of the Patriot to show that the colored people owe the Republican party is responsible for this outrage? The heavy talk of the Patriot will hardly remove the ugly facts from the record of the Democratic party.—New State.

Second Congressional District Convention—Rooms Republican Executive Committee, Second District of North Carolina—Goldsboro, N. C., March 24th, 1880.

The Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District of North Carolina, will be held at Goldsboro, on the 1st day of July, 1880, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican candidate to represent this district in the Forty-seventh Congress of the United States, and to nominate a Presidential Elector upon the Republican ticket, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. Delegates entitled to a seat and vote in the convention must be regularly delegated by a county convention called by their several county committees. The following are the counties composing the Congressional District, with the number of delegates and alternates to which each is entitled:

Counties Delegates. Alternates.

Chatham, 2 2

Edgecombe, 2 2

Greene, 1 1

Halifax, 2 2

Jones, 1 1

Lenoir, 1 1

Northampton, 1 1

Warren, 2 2

Wayne, 2 2

Wilson, 1 1

The county committees, of the above named counties, are requested to call a county convention in time to insure their counties being represented in the District Convention.

By order of the Republican Executive Committee.

OLANDO HUBBS, Chairman.

E. E. SMITH, Secretary.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Shear, 119 Powers' Block, Rochester N. Y.

sept. 28-13t.

Hon. John Sherman.

It has been said that it was very unpopular for us to support the Hon. John Sherman for the Presidency. We hold that it is no more so on our part than it was on the part of Mr. Sherman when he was a member of the thirty-fourth Congress six years before the war, when in the face of slaveholders, and a host of northern friends to defend the system, he took a bold stand for freedom for the slaves of America. That position made him very unpopular with some of his race. The colored men of the south must remember, that freedom came by white men fighting while men. Then we must admit, that as popular as slavery was growing to be, Mr. Sherman surely suffered his part of censure and condemnation for that which we enjoy—freedom. Now we should be willing to suffer a little abuse for him, who suffered so much for us. We are duty-bound by a well merited obligation to support the Hon. John Sherman.—Good Samaritan.

THE OLDER MAN GETS THE MORE HE LEANS FORWARD, WHEN WE SUPPOSE COMES FROM HIS GREAT ANXIETY TO LOOK DOWN IN O' THE FUTURE.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge No. 319, F. & A. M., meets 3d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., meets 1st Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 1, R. A. M., meets 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T., meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Carolina Lodge No. 21, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening of each month.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evening of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evening of each month.

North State Lodge No. 22, meet 1st and 3d Sunday in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m. O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No. 18, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m. ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No. 21, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Sto-cwall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

German Lodge No. 1, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Enlowment Bank No. 21, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

Wilmington Lodge No. 51, meets every Wednesday evening, at Temperance Hall, on Third street.

WYOMING TRIBE No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Prince between front and second streets.

MASONIC.—(COLORED.)

St. John's Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Golden Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner eighth and Princess streets.

U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water streets.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU."

DOES IN EVERY CASE

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world.

Rheumatism, Spinal Diseases, Sciatica, Deafness, Decline, Lumbago, Catarrh, Nervous Complaints, Female Complaints, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system. A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Or Six Bottles for \$5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondence. All letters should be addressed to

J. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary

Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

nov 25-17

RAILROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after November 3, 1879, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. R. Road will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:50 A. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 12:30 P. M.

Leave Weldon at 1:30 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 9:53 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:50 A. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 12:30 P. M.

Leave Weldon at 1:30 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at 9:53 P. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5:00 P. M. daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10:00 A. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily via Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond, Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

nov 23-17

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, Nov. 23, the following schedule will be run on the road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington at 9:30 A. M.

Arrive Florence at 2:00 P. M.

Leave Florence at 3:50 P. M.

Arrive Wilmington at 8:20 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily):

Leave Wilmington at 10:13 P. M.

Leave Florence at 3:30 A. M.

Arrive at Columbia at 9:00 A. M.

Leave Columbia at 9:00 A. M.

Leave Florence at 2:30 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington at 6:30 A. M.

This Train makes close connection at Whiteville, Fair Hill, Marion, Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R. and in Western North Carolina, via Columbia and Spartanburg, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Passengers for Augusta should take Night Express Train, which connects closely via Florence and Charleston Junction. Through Sleeping Cars on all night trains for Charleston, Augusta, and Columbia.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Supt.

nov 23-17

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, 7th inst., the following schedule will be operated on this railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at 7:00 P. M.

Arrive at Hamlet at 11:25 P. M.

Charlotte at 12:30 P. M.

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at 8:25 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington at 12:10 A. M.

No. 1 Train is daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 2 Train is daily except on Saturday.

SHERIDAN DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

No. 9. Leave Charlotte at 8:30 A. M.

Arrive at Shiloh at 12:00 P. M.

No. 10. Leave

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1880.

Wilmington District.
Second round of quarterly meetings for the Wilmington District of the M. E. Church, south:
Whiteville circuit at Wayman, April 17 and 18.
Waccamaw Mission at Lebanon, April 24 and 25.
Wilmington at Front Street, May 1 & 2.
Brunswick at Macedonia, May 13 & 14.
Smithville, May 15 and 16.
Topsail at Rocky Point, May 22 and 23.
New River Mission at Oak Hill, May 29 and 30.
Onslow at Jacksonville, June 5 and 6.
Duplin at Providence, June 12 and 13.
Clinton at Salem, June 19 and 20.
L. S. BURKHARD,
Presiding Elder.

The Publisher of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Gives, in that paper, the following unsolicited testimonial, which speaks for itself:

Office of the *Inter-Ocean*, Chicago, Jan. 10th, 1880.

Dr. Starkey & Pater—Gentlemen:—It is contrary to my rules to give certificates to the many healing remedies that are advertised, but my experience with Compound Oxygen has been such that I feel it my duty to recommend it to all my acquaintances suffering from overwork and a tendency to pulmonary trouble. In October, 1878, I was in very poor health. My system had been much overtaxed, and a cold contracted in the spring seemed to have taken permanent hold on my lungs. I had had several slight hemorrhages was troubled with a cough, and was much reduced in flesh. I was discouraged and my family alarmed at my condition. A friend in Boston sent my wife one of your little boxes, strongly recommending your remedy. I was desirous to order the Home Treatment, and did so. I followed instructions faithfully, and in three months was a new man. My troubles had almost entirely disappeared. The improvement had been quiet, but certain and sure from the time I first began its use. I feel very grateful to you for it, and wish that I could persuade all suffering in a similar way to persevere using your very simple and effective remedy. Business is very confining and exacting, and when I take cold and feel myself running down, I resort to Compound Oxygen, and it is always prompt in its results. I feel like commending it to all. It is not a kill-or-cure remedy. If it does not cure it surely does not injure.

Yours truly, WM. F. NIXON.
Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Action and Results, sent free. Address Dr. Starkey & Pater, 1102 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A New Book—Read It.

"Nana," by Emile Zola, has been translated by John Stirling, and is now issued complete and unabridged by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. The story is a sequel and continuation of "Le Assommoir," but deals with other scenes than those portrayed in its predecessor. "Nana" has a terrible intensity about it. The heroine is a variety actress, whose charming face and magnificent figure create a furor amongst the fashion of Paris, and the work is a record of her daily life, on and off the boards—a life of perpetual excitement and of uninterrupted intrigue. Both behind the scenes and on the stage, Nana is constantly surrounded by a crowd of admirers, which counts among its number not only the ordinary men about town, but also members of the nobility, and even a son of royalty itself—old and young, the rich and the impecunious, are dragged along at her chariot wheels, as though she were a veritable queen of the olden time. The book is a wonderful performance. "Nana" has created a great sensation abroad, and has been hailed by the Press, both of London and Paris, as the literary event of the year, over two hundred thousand copies of "Nana," and "Le Assommoir," having been sold in France. It is complete in one volume price twenty cents, and will be found everywhere by all Booksellers and News Agents, and also at Railroad Trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on remitting 75 cts. in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale at F. Heinsberger's, Love and Music Store.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., APRIL 18, 1880.

EDITOR OF THE POST.

DEAR SIR:—As the time is now drawing near when the party authorities will be called upon to do their part of the party's work for which they are rewarded, and it appearing that the party managers in our county are not properly organized for the usual routine of business that has been in the due course of routine since before time, I, as one among many interested in the good management and success of our county, particularly in the county of Brunswick, would suggest that the Executive Committee of the county at once meet and take such action as may be necessary to put the County in working order, and wherever they find themselves in the position of the Executive Committee, the county be at once reorganized. I think that this idea of the

defects is, the Committee is without a chairman, and it is not very clear to me how a committee of this kind can operate without a chairman. This I regard as a matter of no little consequence just at this time, and ought to be, and I hope will be, attended to now. I suppose the proper plan to supply this defect is for the Executive Committee to meet and appoint one of their number chairman then they will be prepared for the transaction of business, and all communications intended for the chairman will then reach their proper destination.

The Republican party is strong and day-by-day as time goes on, is increasing in strength and numbers, and we have never since the organization of the party, had more to encourage us or more to hope for; but we must not trust too much to strength of numbers and thereby neglect the work part of the business, but rather let us depend more on a thorough organization as this is the ground dog, the corner stone to our success, now and for all time. It is the easiest matter of all things to throw away an election within our reach, while we rely wholly upon the number of votes we ought to poll and neglect that arrangement necessary to be made to get them polled. So I would, here again, impress the necessity of thorough organization, and let it begin with the Executive Committee, and go on until a thorough and perfect organization is made complete.

Well, Mr. Editor, as far as I see and can hear, the farming interest in Brunswick this season, is not by any means entirely neglected, and with the farming interest at the county so greatly advancing as it is, the county out of debt, and the Republican party so largely in the ascendancy, with its growing strength, why should we not be a happy and contented people.

BRENSWICK.

The *National Republican* thus hits the southern Bourbons who are beginning to go over to Tilden:
The fine hand of Tilden is being shown in the south. The south, heretofore in which all the high-toned and honorable gentlemen of this country reside—is coming up gradually to the support of Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency. The press of that locality has at times been fearful in its attacks against him; it has denigrated him, his bar! his ephemerality, and above all, his lack of pluck in not stealing the office to which he was not elected. All this has been done in the most unmeasured terms and without qualification. Yet the influential papers are beginning already to eat crow. They will support him if nominated, but they do not desire his nomination. Phew! That bar! is irresistible.

Preachers should encourage fashionable dressing. If women were compelled to go to church with a sun bonnet and a plain calico dress on, the congregations wouldn't be as large as they now are by about three-fourths.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 30 cents per gallon for regular packages, but later in the day sales were effected at 32 cents at 32 cents, closing quiet and steady.
ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$1.12 for Strained and \$1.15 for Good Strained, with sales as reported.
TAR.—The market was steady at \$1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs., at which price the receipts were placed.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at \$1.00 for Hard and Yellow Dip, and \$2.50 for Virgin, with sales as reported.
COTTON.—The market closed with a weaker feeling, 12 cents per lb. being bid for Middling. Futures for April opened in New York at 12.10 and closed at 12.05; August opened at 12.54 and closed at 12.45. The following were the official quotations here:
Ordinary, 10 1/2 cts. p. lb.
Good Ordinary, 11 1/2 " "
Low Middling, 12 " "
Good Middling, 12 1/2 " "

RECEIPTS.
Cotton, 74 bales.
Spirits Turpentine, 120 casks.
Rosin, 827 bbls.
Tar, 387 bbls.
Crude Turpentine, 82 bbls.

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12.55; August opened at 13.01 and closed at 12.89. The following were the official quotations here:
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Good Ordinary, 11 1/2 " "
Strict Good Ordinary, 12 " "
Low Middling, 12 1/2 " "
Middling, 12 " "
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Tar, 387 bbls.
Crude Turpentine, 82 bbls.

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